The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,579.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 27. 1789.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

MRS JORDAN

Is engaged to perform here for a few nights.—Her first appearance will be on SATURDAY the 11th of July, in a favourite Character, as will be expressed in the Bills.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr Gibb, at the office of the Theatre, and at his house in Baxter's Land, north end of the Register Office.

PRINTS.

Just arrived from the Continent,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PRINTS,

Which will be Sold by Auction, in *Martin's* elegant Sale Room, Old Bank Close, on Monday the 29th of June, and the three following evenings, precisely at eight o'clock; to be all sold off without reserve. The Prints viewed on the days of sale, from eleven o'clock till three afternoon.

BANK OF SCOTLAND,

June 26. 1789.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors on July 1789, will be held at their Office, on Monday 13th July, at noon.

James Fraser, Sec.

TO SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Work of the deceased *Mr David Nielson*, LEITH, on Friday 3d July next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following GOODS, viz.

54 Casks Russian Tallow, in four lots.
22 Casks British Rosin, in one lot.
8 Casks St Petersburgh Ashes, in one lot.
50 Tons, or thereby, Highland Kelp, in three lots.

Purchasers will please examine and satisfy themselves, respecting the quality of the goods, betwixt and the day of sale.

ROBERT GOURLAY,

HABERDASHER AND LINEN-DRAPER,

MOVED from the Head of the Fish-market Close, to *that Large and Elegant* SHOP,

AT THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

Number 56. west side, South-Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

He is just arrived from London, and the different manufacturing Towns in England, with a large and well-chosen assortment of the most fashionable Goods in the Linen-drapery and Haberdashary line, which he hopes will meet with the approbation of his friends and the Public.

MRS CRICHTON,

Widow of the deceased Rev. Mr Patrick Crichton at Tullieallan,

Begs leave to inform the Public,

THAT she is possessed of all her late Husband's RECEIPTS for the cure of Rheumatic, Asthmatic, and Scorbutic Complaints of all kinds—in the practice of which she has been very successful.

She may be consulted by persons labouring under any of the above diseases, at her own house in Gibb's Entry, Nicolson's Street; or letters directed as above will be attended to.

ANTHONY STRABACH,

GLASS ENGRAVER,

(From Glasgow, originally from Bohemia, Germany),

ENgraves upon GLASS—Coats of Arms, Crests, Cyphers, or any Design, in the most elegant manner, and sells all sorts of GLASSES, and every thing in that line, on reasonable terms.

Specimens of his work may be seen in his house, second flat of Clamshell Turnpike, High Street.

Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to see his method of working may call any day from ten till three o'clock.

ARCHIBALD KNOX

MOST respectfully informs the Public, That he has just now on hand a parcel of very fine TEAS, at different prices, according to quality, which he is selling upon moderate terms at his shop, a little below Carrubber's Close, High Street, Edinburgh.—Also Wines, Rum, Rum Shrub, Brandy, Dutch Geneva, and Dutch Cinnamon; a few Parmesan Cheeses, Russia Tongues, Minorca Honey in jars; Anchovies in barrels and bottles, as imported, with every other article in the grocery way.

N. B. Good single and double refined Sugars and Lumps, at prime cost.

MEMEL LOGS CONSIGNED FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Parcel of MEMEL LOGS, of long lengths, and fine quality, at ten pence three farthings per foot—twelve months credit.——Apply to John M'Lean at the Naval Yard, Leith.

SHIP CARPENTERS WANTED AT LEITH.

SHIP Carpenters, who have served regular apprenticeships, and can bring certificates of their sobriety and obedience, will find employment on applying to Mr Syme, shipbuilder, Leith.

SALE OF A CAPITAL TIMBER-YARD ADJOURNED.

THE SALE of the TIMBER-YARD at Leith, belonging to Mess YOUNG AND COMPANY, is, at the desire of persons intending to purchase, put off till Tuesday the 7th of July next, at six o'clock afternoon, in Mrs Blackhall's Coffeehouse, Leith, when it will peremptorily be sold.

This Timber-Yard is most eligibly situated for its present and many other purposes, having a front of above 500 feet, and inclosed with a most substantial stone-wall, with three gates to the beach, and the same number to the new road from Leith to Musselburgh; a new-built Dwelling-house, Stables, and Wood-sheds, all in the most complete repair, and lies immediately contiguous to the Leith Glass-houses.

At same time and place will be Sold,

A FEU of about 35 feet front on the north side of George-Street, Edinburgh, to the westward of the houses now building; and about 90 feet front on the south side of same street, where there is an excellent quarry—all long ground.

Persons wishing to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Mr Pattison, Leith, or to Mr Young at the premises,

Leith, June 24. 1789.

FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail 7th July 1789.

This ship was built on purpose for the trade; is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may depended on.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen Street, Leith.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AGRICULTURE.

AS the Founder finds it inconvenient to make his choice of a Professor, till after the 15th of July, plans will be received, in terms of the former advertisement, till that time.—Direct to William Pulteney, Esq. to be left with the Secretary of the University, Edinburgh.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

In one volume quarto, price 1l. 1s. in boards, and sold by J. SIBBALD, Parliament-square, Edinburgh,

A NARRATIVE OF THE

Military Operations on the Coromandel Coast,

AGAINST THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE

FRENCH, DUTCH, & HYDER ALLY CAWN,

From the Year 1780 to the Peace in 1784;

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS;

In which are included many useful Cautions to Young Gentlemen destined for India—a Description of the most remarkable Manners and Customs of the East Indians—and an account of the Isle of France.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

a View of Port Louis in the Isle of France, and with correct PLANS, upon a large scale, of the Fortifications at Trinquamalee, and of all the Battles fought by the Army under Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. and other Commanders, during that war.

BY INNES MONRO, ESQ.

Captain in the late 73d or Lord Macleod's Regiment of Highlanders.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS last night, between the hours of twelve and one, a Gentleman was violently assaulted at the Nether bow, by two persons, one of whom struck him a blow on the head with a bludgeon, with such force, as to fracture his skull in different places; and though every medical aid has been given, yet he now lies in danger of his life.—In order to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator of this barbarous act, a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person, whether accomplice or not, who shall, within three months, lodge information at the Council Chamber, of the person who gave the blow; to be paid by the City Chamberlain, on conviction.

Given at Edinburgh this 25th June 1789.

The Utility of puplic Dispensaries elucidated in the following Case.

EDWARD W. GINNIS, at Mr Kelly's, No. 11, Lacell's Court, Bloomsbury, London, was afflicted a long time with a bad Scurvy, attended with five Ulcers in his leg, which rendered him lame. He was one month in the Westminster Dispensary, also had advice and medicines from several of the Faculty, which had not the desired effect. He was recommended to Mr SPILSBURY'S Dispensary,* Soho Square, instituted 1773;—by taking two small bottles of his Antiscorbutic Drops, he was able to go to work, and 8 of the said bottles cured him.

Witness *Mr Edward David*, hair-dresser, Broad Street, Bloomsbury; and *Mr Thomas White*, No. 19. Queen Street, Bloomsbury. June 22. 1789.

* This Dispensary has now been established sixteen years; in this period of time, although a subscription from the affluent has not been solicited, yet no poor patient either in town or country, properly recommended, has ever been denied the usual benefit.—Dreadful beyond imagination has been a number of the maladies arising from the Scurvy, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Evil, Gout, ulcerous putrid Affections, &c. and were all the numerous cures performed by the Drops wished to be noticed, a Newspaper could not with propriety contain the narrative of their cases.—That Ladies and Gentlemen may not entertain a thought of their being troublesome in recommending indigent though worthy persons to this hospitable asylum, be it known, fifty patients are conveniently admitted weekly.

Soho-Square, London. F. SPILSBURY.

☞ These invaluable Drops are vended as usual at 5 s. the small and 22 s. the large bottle, by JOHN CAW, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hermanstadt, May 20. One of our spies having by different finesses obtained a passport from Prince Mavrocordato, which bids him go all through Wallachia, assures us there are 40,000 Turks and Tartars near Grind, waiting for the Russians or our troops.

From the Moselle, June 7. In the night of the 3d, a dreadful inundation did considerable damage in the duchy of Veldentz, as far as Traerbach. The rain was violent beyond description, and several smart shocks of an earthquake were felt. The streams all overflowed their banks, and the torrents swept away trees, houses, bridges, and in short every thing that was in the way. All this happened in the middle of the night, which added to its horror, and the scene which day-break shewed was truly shocking. Houses and walls swept away or sunk into the ground; whole orchards and vineyards, some entirely destroyed, and others removed to a distance from their original situation, yet placed as firmly as if they had grown there.

COPENHAGEN, *June* 6. At the time the post was setting out, we recived news that the Russian men of war which a short time since sailed from hece for the Cattegat, had given chace to a Swedish frigate of 44 guns, which directing her course towards the shores of Norway, was overtaken by a dead calm, when the Mercury Russian brig seized her in sight of the Swedish fleet, and conducted her to Laveculn.

We continue in the belief that our Court will remain neutral in the war between the Russians and the Swedes; and that our fleet will proceed into the North Seas only for the purpose of performing some evolutions, and that on its return to this port, it will be disarmed.

The proceedings against the Incendiary Benzenstierna and his accomplices are not yet terminated. It is asserted that the King has ordered that an advocate may plead their cause, and that sentence will be pronounced upon them by a Commission to be appointed for that purpose.

PARIS, *June* 15.—Notwithstanding the earnest desire of his Majesty, and of the nation at large, that the States General should proceed to *real* business, their time still continues to be entirely engrossed by unimportant disputes relating to internal regulations in their respective Chambers; a report of which would convey but little amusement or information to an English reader. The conciliation of the three Orders seems yet remote: The Commons, perhaps, demand too much, while the hereditary Aristocratic spirit of the Nobles, and the unbounded ambition of the Clergy, are little calculated to acquiesce in even the most reasonable requisitions of the Third Class. It is true that in each Order there are men of sense and moderation, who are really actuated by pure patriotic motives; but the still, lov voice of reason is seldom attended to amidst the camours of large popular assemblies, with the majority of whom the public good is too commonly an object only of secondary consideration.

The Commons, after a tedious debate, agreed to chuse a President, who is to hold that office only two months, unless re-elected: A Speaker was also proposed, but the motion was negatived; it was, however, resolved, that five Secretaries should be appointed, for the purpose of committing all their deliberations to writing, and keeping a register of their transactions.

The Nobility have elected the Duke of Luxembourg their President, a gentleman whose predominant passion is the love of his country, and whose character enjoys all the high estimation to which it is deservedly entitled.

Remarkable compliment to the late Dauphin, who died before he [illegible] before his death he wanted to present Some [illegible] with his half length picture. The Doctor observed, that, in his Royal Highness's state, it would be too painful to sit before a painter, and that his disorder was not favourable to the posture (he was rather humpbacked;) the child immediately replied,—"No matter: If I live, it will be an honour to you to have saved my life; and if I die, my structure will make your apology."

His heart was sent from Meudon to Val de Grace at Paris (a convent of nuns, where all the Royal hearts are deposited) on Friday last at eleven o'clock at night. It was carried by a Prince of the Blood. On Saturday, the body passed through the Bois de Bologne, at about ten o'clock, in its way to St Denis, two leagues from the capital, the burying place of the French Monarchs: The funeral was rather private; but the concourse of people immense. The evening proved very fine, and no Parisian will lose no opportunity of a promenade after so severe a winter, and so froward a spring.

Some evil-minded fellows, who deserve the gallows, have been caught in the neighbourhood of Versailles, cutting the wheat in grass, through malice. What punishment do not such horrid monsters deserve! The fame wanton mischief, they say, has been committed in Lorraine. Upwards of a hundred acres have been destroyed in two or three nights.

LONDON—JUNE 24.

State of the Claims on the Property of the OPERA HOUSE.

Mr Vanburgh's claim as the Proprietor of the House and premises, for the unexpired term of the lease eleven years,	L.	12,000
Mortgage to Sir John Gallini, *foreclosed* on the general property,	—	18,000
Twenty-four subscribers at 500 l. each, bearing interest, with the privilege of admition by silver tickets,	—	12,000
Simple contract debts and others, to nearly the amount of	—	31,000
	L.	73,000

Insurances made on the house and property to the amount of 18,000 l. five thousand of which was increased within the last three months.

Mr Vanburgh had eleven thousand pounds lately offered for his property. It will now become a question, whether he can claim to the amount of the whole insurance as the landlord, on refusal to rebuild the House, or whether his claim will be subject to a valuation.

It is remarkable, that the Opera-houses of the two first cities in Europe have been consumed by fire.—The Opera-house at Paris, which was contiguous to the Palais-Royal, was burnt to the ground some years ago.

The musical Library at the Opera-house was valuable, but the wigary was inestimable. There were on it wigs of all cuts, dies, and fashion ever worn, with imitations of hair for Gods, Demi-Gods, Heroes, and Infernals. It was when the wigary took fire that the stench was so violent.

BOWERMAN *and* MISS FUST.

The long depending suit, instituted in the Doctors Commons, to try the validity of the marriage between Mr Bowerman and Miss Fust, is decided by the Ecclesiastical Court against the marriage; but the cause is removed, by appeal, to the High Court of Delegates. The ground upon which the Ecclesiastical Court have pronounced judgment is, That the young lady was not of competent understanding to contract matrimony. To prove the imbecility of her mind, several voluminous affidavits were made, from which it appeared, that she was incapable of preserving herself from any kind of danger, and that a servant used to attend her when she went into the yard, to prevent her from walking into the pond; that, notwithstanding every effort that had been used, she never was capable of being taught to read or write, or to understand the ordinary affairs of life; that she would have gone away with any body, and knew nothing of the nature of marriage.

While the present King of Spain is trumpeted forth as one of those great princes, whose reign will form an *epoch* in the history of mankind, the following translation of a letter from his Catholic Majesty to the Pope, concerning the canonization of a Spanish saint, will show how difficult it is to divest the human mind of the prejudices of education, and the habits of superstition:

"Most Holy Father!

"The late King, my sovereign and father, of glorious memory, often addressed your Holiness to procure the Beatification of that venerable servant in God, Don Juan de Palafox & de Mendoza, formerly Bishop of Los Angelos in South America, and afterwards of Olma in Old Castile, and frequently testified to your Holiness how much he had at heart the quick and happy conclusion of that affair.

"I, who glory in treading in the footsteps, and following the manners of my august predecessor, am equally desirous to see the reputation of this venerable prelate vindicated from the malice of his enemies.

"I myself, therefore, beg leave to recommend this business to your Holiness, beseeching you to condescend to declare the innocence and sanctity of Palafox's life, so that his honour, which I am determined to protect with all my power, may never again be attacked by the tongue of calumny.

"I flatter myself, that I shall obtain this justice from you, Holy Father, because I know your heart to be inaccessible to scandal. While I demand of your Holiness the apostolic benediction for me and my family, I pray God long to preserve your sacred life, for the good of the universal Church.

Madrid, April 7. 1789.

"From your Holiness's most humble and devout son Don Carlos, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, Jerusalem, and the two Sicilies."

This Bishop having quarrelled with the Jesuits, was traduced by that body and their adherents; he, however, has perhaps as good a right to be placed in the Roman Callendar as Ignatius de Loyola, the founder of their order, whose sanctity is to this day problematical.

Notwithstanding the reports that have been circulated from the alliance of [illegible] from information we have received from our correspondents both in Holland and at Copenhagen, that there is not the least foundation for this report. The armistice, said to have been prolonged for six months, has not been announced in the Gazette, which may be considered as a confirmation that no such armistice has taken place. By the mails on Friday, Government must be in possession of the real determination of the belligerent powers, which, if it had been favourable, would have been announced. By letters from our correspondents, in the last mails, we are assured, that the Danes were carrying on their preparations for war with increased activity.

We are further informed, that Count Bernstorff has decidedly intimated to Mr Elliot, that the armistice will not be prolonged beyond the time specified, that is, the 24th of July.

A confirmation is also arrived of the hostile declaration of the Empress of Russia against this country, on account of our interference in the affairs of the North, by Mr Elliot's declaration to the Court of Denmark.

Several meetings of the Cabinet were held on Friday and Saturday on the subject of the dispatches received on Friday from abroad.

In consequence of which, several ships are ordered to be put into commission, and a fleet of observation is to be got ready with all the dispatch possible.

It is said that warrants for impressing seamen are ordered to be made out in case of an emergency; and that we are to send a fleet into the Baltic, if Denmark persists in her determination to aid Russia against the Swedes.

The French Court have demanded an explanation from our Minister, of our intentions respecting Denmark, representing, that if we send a fleet into the Baltic, they will not consider themselves bound by the articles of the treaty with respect to their navy, but that they must immediately put their navy on the same footing that it was during the contest respecting Holland.

It is uncertain whether the Minister will not consider this as grounds for declaring war against France.

There is reason to apprehend, that if our administration does not act with great vigour in the present crisis, that the French will attempt to strike a blow in our distant possessions, either in the East or West Indies.

We are informed that a loan, to a great amount, has been offered the French Minister by the discontented party in Holland, for the purpose of enabling him to oppose the measures of Great Britain, with regard to Denmark.—Monsieur Le St Priest has negociated this loan. *M. S.*

A curious circumstance occurred on Saturday at Ascot:—The riders for the gentlemen's sweepstakes were Lord Barrymore, the Hon. Mr Barry, his brother, and Count Melfort, his brother-in-law. The Count, though a Frenchman, jockeyed the Earl, and cross, w[illegible] and the race but by a ed to the Earl of Barrymore. Two such severe heats rode by gentlemen, were scarce ever seen.

The Duel between Captain Aston and Mr Sumner had its rise in a whimsical circumstance:—the throwing a chicken bone, and a bit of orange peel, began the affray. Five guineas were offered for a discovery of the party; on which Mr Aston, with some levity, avowed himself the person. He was soon after assaulted by Mr S. and a very unpleasant retaliation was made; after which the resort was made to pistols.

In consequence of an unfortunate affray which happened a few nights since, in the street, in which Captain Tonge, of his Majesty's 60th regiment, insulted and struck Captain Paterson, of the India Company's Military, those gentlemen, on Friday last, met on Kennington Common. Captain Tonge felt, and wished to apologize for the injury he had done; but as blows had passed, Captain Paterson thought he could receive no satisfaction but by firing. Captain Paterson waved the privilege of firing first, which in such cases is generally allowed, when the injury is acknowledged, and it was agreed they should fire together. Captain Tonge's ball passed Captain Paterson; but Captain Paterson's lodged in his adversary's thigh. Captain Tonge upon falling, declared he had merited his fate, and begged Captain Paterson's pardon. The wound is in the fleshy part of the thigh, and it is hoped will not prove fatal.

A correspondent in the Isle of Man informs us, that in memory of his Majesty's happy recovery, there has lately been erected on the summit of one of the highest hills in that island, a large mount, with a pillar upon it thirty feet high, at the sole expence of the Attorney General, Sir Wadsworth Busk, which was a few days ago splendidly illuminated, &c. &c. in commemoration of his Majesty's birth-day. At the foot of the pillar is the following inscription:

The Health of George the Third,
and
The Happiness of his People restored,
1789.

The situation of the mount renders it an excellent mark for seamen; an object much wished, particularly as the Douglas light-house, which was demolished in a violent storm about two years ago, to the great concern of all who frequent that coast, has never yet been rebuilt.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 23.

At the Court at Kew, the 23d day of June, 1789.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

THIS day his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence was, by his Majeſty's command, introduced into the Privy Council by the Right Honourable Earl Camden, Lord Preſident; where his Royal Highneſs took his place at the upper end of the Board on his Majeſty's right hand.

This day the Right Honourable Henry Addington, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

KEW-HOUSE, *June* 23.

This day Count Sodorini, Reſident from the Republic of Venice, had his audience of leave of his Majeſty:

To which he was introduced by his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, *June* 23. 1789.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thurſday next the 25th inſtant, for the late Dauphin of France, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and earings, black or white ſhoes, fans and tippets.

Undreſs, white or grey luſtrings, tabbies or damaſks.

The Gentlemen to wear black full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, grey frocks.

The Court to change the mourning on Sunday the 28th inſtant, viz. tippets; or plain white, or white and gold, or white and ſilver ſtuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and ſilver ſtuff waiſtcoats full trimmed, coloured ſwords and buckles.

And on Thurſday the 2d of July next, the Court to go out of mourning.

Commiſſion ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland, dated June 5. 1789.

Major-General George Ainſlie to be Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Foot, vice General the Honourable James Murray, promoted.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, *June* 13.

Letters Patent have been paſſed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, for tranſlating the Right Reverend Doctor Euſeby Cleaver, Biſhop of Cork and Roſs, to the united Biſhopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, vacant by the death of the Right Reverend Doctor William Preſton, late Biſhop thereof.

Letters Patent have alſo been paſſed for promoting the Reverend William Forſter, A. M. to the united Biſhopricks of Cork and Roſs.

STOCKHOLM, *June* 5.

A Corps of about 1100 Ruſſians having aſſembled at a village called Ruſkiala, on the borders of the Province of Carelia, waiting only for the arrival of a ſufficient number of pieces of ordnance to make an irruption into that province, Major Gripenberg, who was poſted in the neighbourhood, with a battalion of the regiment of Tavaſtehus and four cannon, reſolved to attack the enemy on the 17th ult. though his whole force conſiſted only of about 250 men. On their approach, the Swedes were ſo fortunate as immediately to diſmount ſome field pieces, with which the Ruſſians diſputed the entrance of the village, and ſoon after the powder magazine of the enemy blew up, by which a great number of them periſhed. The battle then commenced, and continued with great obſtinacy for upwards of three hours. Major Gripenberg computes the loſs of the enemy at 400 killed, and a conſiderable number wounded. He quitted the field, however, though he had only 17 killed and 30 wounded. The Ruſſians alſo after the action evacuated Ruſkiala, and retreated to Sordawalla. The Swedes fired with red hot ſhot, being informed that the Ruſſians had depoſited their powder in one of the adjoining houſes. Major Gripenberg has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, every officer under his command has been advanced one degree, and a reward of a Swediſh ducat is ordered to be given to each private ſoldier.

The Port of Helſingtors is blocked up by a Ruſſian ſquadron.

On Tueſday night laſt, his Swediſh Majeſty ſet out for Finland.

WARSAW, *June* 6.

The accounts received here of the Turkiſh force in the Black Sea make it amount to ſixty-two ſail, including bomb-ketches, gun-boats, &c.

VIENNA, *June* 10.

On Sunday laſt, the Emperor had a return of his fever, but he is this morning rather better.

Advice has been received from Croatia, that the Turks have been repulſed in a ſecond irruption which they had attempted to make into the Licca, in the Auſtrian territory, and that, after this defeat, the Auſtrians had taken a redoubt, with four iron cannons. In the evening of the 28th ult. the Turks retreated towards Vakup.

The laſt accounts from Moldavia ſtate, that the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, with the army under his command, had reached Bakun; that the Ruſſians were poſted in the environs of Galacz; that a conſiderable number of Turks were aſſembled near Fockſchan, and that the Grand Viſir had arrived on the banks of the Danube, oppoſite to Iſmail.

OSTEND, *June* 20.

An Imperial Ordinance was publiſhed on the 18th inſtant, by which all the conceſſions and privileges granted or confirmed by the Emperor to the province of Brabant, as well as the whole contents of the *Joyeuſe Entrée*, are declared to be revoked and annulled; and a Supreme Council is eſtabliſhed at Malines, in lieu of the Provincial Council of Brabant, which is aboliſhed.

LLOYD's LIST.—JUNE 23.

THE Buſbridge, —— from London to Bengal, was well in lat. 3. 20. S. lon. 22. 30.

Le Prenterns, Barbet, from Guadaloupe, is put into Madeira, and there condemned.

The Betty, Emmerſon, from Falmouth to Smyrna, is put back to Falmouth, and it is feared much damaged.

The Little William, Stranberg, from Liverpool to Nantz, is loſt near L'Orient, and only one man ſaved.

The Elliot, Couts, from Barcelona, on the 24th ult. lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 12. W. ſpoke the Garland of Liverpool, for Africa, all well.

The Manſhip, Gregory, from Bengal, ſpoke the Earl Cornwallis, northward of the Cape, and the King George, near the Line.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Jamaica, 1.—N. York, 1.

Due—Ireland, 2.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *June* 22.

Heard Counſel further on the Cromford canal bill, and examined ſeveral witneſſes. Adjourned the further conſideration till Friday.

Lord *Rawdon* moved the Houſe for a long ſtring, not leſs than forty papers, reſpecting the annual income and expenditure of the kingdom to the month of January 1789. The ſame were ordered accordingly.

Theſe accounts are exactly the ſame which were moved for in the Commons by Mr Sheridan.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *June* 22.

Read a third time and paſſed, the county election bill, which Captain Berkeley was ordered to carry to the Lords for their concurrence.

MAJOR ARABIN'S BILL.

The bill to divorce Major Arabin from Henrietta Molyneux, his now wife, was read a ſecond time, and the Houſe ordered to go into a Committee thereon on Tueſday ſe'nnight.

Mr *Hobart* preſented a petition from Major Arabin, ſtating, that ſearch had ben made in ſeveral places for Henrietta Molyneux for the purpoſe of ſerving on her a copy of the bill before the Houſe, but that ſuch ſearch had been ineffectual, ſhe being ſuppoſed to have left the kingdom; the petitioner had therefore ſerved her Proctor Mr Biſhop, with a copy, which Major Arabin prayed the Houſe to hold as a good ſervice.

The petition was received, and John Johnſtone, clerk to Mr Graham, was called in to anſwer to the ſearch made after Henrietta Molyneux; he being withdrawn, the queſtion was put as good.

TOBACCO, &c.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the tobacco bill, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "That the bill be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday next." Ordered. He gave notice, that he ſhould, if no particular objection was made to it, move the Houſe on Thurſday to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the ſaid bill.

Mr *Dempſter* moved, "That a Committee be appointed to conſider how far the acts of that Houſe have been carried into execution for the erection of light-houſes on the northern coaſts of Great Britain." Ordered.

Proceeded in the Tontine annuity bill, and in the bill for raiſing a further ſupply on horſes and carriages.

SCOTCH DISTILLERY, &c.

Mr *Roſe* moved the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Scotch Diſtillery bill. The Houſe immediately reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Mr Steele in the Chair. Mr Roſe moved, that the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill to continue, for a limited time, the preſent act for raiſing certain duties on the Scotch Diſtilleries. This motion being agreed to, and the Houſe reſumed, Mr Roſe and Mr Steele were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

The bill for raiſing a certain ſum by Exchequer bills was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords for their concurrence.

The order of the day for the Houſe going into a Committee on the Weſtminſter annuity bill was diſcharged, and fixed for Wedneſday next.

Poſtponed the Committee of the whole Houſe on the indemnity bill until to-morrow.

The report of the bill for raiſing a certain ſum by ſhort annuities was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The order of the day for the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Supply, and Ways and Means, were diſcharged, and fixed for Wedneſday.

Sir *William Dolben* gave notice, that he would on Thurſday move for leave to bring in a bill relative to the unfortunate women who nightly crowded the ſtreets, to the diſgrace of the country, and to the injury of the morals of the riſing generation.

BRITISH FISHERIES.

Mr *Dempſter* moved the order of the day for the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Britiſh Fiſheries. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee accordingly, Sir James Johnſtone in the Chair.

Mr *Dempſter* then roſe to propoſe to the Committee, a bill to be brought in for the benefit of the Britiſh Fiſheries. For their encouragement, he wiſhed ſome alterations to be made in the preſent laws relating to—One alteration he wiſhed to propoſe was, to have allowed the curing of white fiſh with ſalt duty-free; but, apprehending he ſhould meet with much oppoſition to that meaſure, ſo injurious to the revenue, he would not offer it: He would, however, propoſe ſuch alterations as he conceived would conſiderably aſſiſt the fiſheries, and be of no diſſervice whatever to the revenue. As the laws now ſtood, permiſſion was given to herring veſſels, on bounty, to purchaſe herrings from boats on the coaſts; this permiſſion was not, however, of any advantage to the fiſheries, as veſſels were obliged, though they might have completed their cargoes by ſuch purchaſes in a week or leſs time, to ſtay at ſea three months before their return to port to unload; if, on the contrary, they were allowed to return and diſcharge their cargoes whenever full, far greater quantities of fiſh would be taken, and the fiſheries conſequently benefited; he ſhould therefore propoſe, that all veſſels employed in the herring fiſhery might return into port when they had obtained a full cargo, and diſcharge. The next propoſition he had to offer, was to extend the bounties now given to owners of buſſes, to freighters; the law, as it now ſtood, gave a bounty to the owners of buſſes, who ſhould go to the fiſheries themſelves: this prevented many young men embarking in the fiſheries, who had money enough to freight a veſſel, though not to purchaſe one; he ſhould therefore propoſe an extenſion of the bounty to perſons who might freight a veſſel in the ſaid employ. Another propoſition he had to offer was, to enable fiſhing veſſels to clear out from other ports than thoſe to which they belonged, as by the preſent laws they could not, which reſtriction was attended with great expence. What he wiſhed was, that veſſels, after having entered any port in Great Britain and diſcharged their cargoes, might clear out from ſuch port immediately for the fiſhery. Such regulations, he was convinced, would enable the Britiſh Fiſheries to be carried on with greater effect than at preſent, both to the advantage of the individuals employed, and the country, and much of the trade of the Dutch would thereby fall into the hands of our own countrymen. He wiſhed alſo to have the bounty now given to the owners of the firſt four veſſels arriving with the largeſt cargoes, to be extended to the freighters. He propoſed other alterations for the encouragement of the Cod Fiſhery, which on the Northern Coaſts alone he ſaid employed upwards of 2500 able ſeamen. Such were the objects, he ſaid, that he meant to propoſe to the Houſe in his bill, if the Committee thought proper to agree to the motion for its being brought in. He concluded by moving, "That the Chairman be deſired to move for leave to bring in a bill."

The Marquis of *Graham* ſaid, he did not riſe to oppoſe the bill propoſed by the Hon. Gentleman, as it was impoſſible for him to know at the moment, whether he ſhould agree to it or not ultimately, the regulations and alterations ſuggeſted being very complicated; from the probable effects of which he could not, without much conſideration, form an opinion, whether they would be either ſerviceable to the fiſheries, or to the country. By not objecting to the bringing in of the bill, he meant by no means to be conſidered as pledged not to oppoſe it in any of its ſubſequent ſtages.

Mr *Pitt* agreed fully with what had been ſaid by the Noble Marquis, and added, that as the propoſitions of the Hon. Gentleman went to give bounties in two reſpects more than already allowed by law, to boats and to freighters, it would be more regular for him to move ſuch regulations by way of reſolutions, than to move for leave to bring in a bill previous to ſuch reſolutions being agreed to. If the Hon. Gentleman was not then prepared to propoſe ſuch reſolutions to the Committee, he ſuggeſted to him the propriety of moving the Chairman to leave the Chair, report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit to-morrow.

Mr *Dempſter* thanked the two Hon. Gentlemen for what had fallen from them. The Right Hon. Gentleman had however miſtaken his intention; he did not mean to grant new bounties, but to extend thoſe already granted. He concluded by moving, "That the Chairman leave the Chair, and aſk leave to ſit again to-morrow."

The Houſe was then reſumed, progreſs reported, and the Committee ordered to ſit again to-morrow.

SLAVE TRADE.

The order of the day being read, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the ſlave trade, Sir William Dolben in the chair.

Counſel and witneſſes were then called in and heard; after which the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *June* 23.

The call of the Houſe for the diſcuſſion of the ſlave trade ſtanding for this day, no ſtrangers were admitted till after a motion had been made for deferring the farther conſideration of that trade till the next ſeſſion, by which the propoſed call was rendered unneceſſary.

Of the buſineſs that was done before our admiſſion, we have collected the following account from a few hints communicated to us by a Member.

TOBACCO.

After the private buſineſs of the day, a petition was preſented from the city of London, complaining of the propoſed plan plan of ſubjecting tobacco to the laws of Exciſe, and praying to be heard by counſel againſt the proviſions contained in the bill lately brought into the Houſe reſpecting tobacco.

This petition was read; and, after a ſhort converſation, the prayer of it was granted

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr Alderman *Newham* roſe, and adverted to the impracticability of coming to a deciſion on the ſubject of the ſlave trade in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion. Such a maſs of evidence muſt be gone through, as would neceſſarily protract the ſeſſion to a very unuſual length; and even then, the buſineſs could not be properly determined this ſeſſion. He was therefore of opinion, that it would be expedient to poſtpone it till the enſuing ſeſſion; in which caſe, by commencing the diſcuſſion of it early, they would have a reaſonable proſpect of deciding maturely upon it before the end of that ſeſſion. He concluded with moving, that the order of the day, for a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider further of the ſlave trade, be read; which being done, he moved that it be diſcharged.

Mr *Haſſey* ſeconded the motion, being convinced of the impoſſibility of deciding upon ſo very important and complicated a buſineſs with due deliberation in a ſeſſion ſo far advanced as the preſent.

Mr *Wilberforce* was deſirous of having this buſineſs decided in as expeditious a manner as was conſiſtent with deliberate diſcuſſion. He did not wiſh it to be unneceſſarily delayed; and, on the other hand, he was averſe to its being ſettled too precipitately. Being ſenſible of the great length of time which would be occupied in hearing evidence, and adverting to the lateneſs of the ſeſſion, he would not withhold his aſſent to the motion now before the Houſe. But he wiſhed to have it underſtood, that he acquieſced in it only on this condition, that the buſineſs ſhould be reſumed at the commencement of the ſucceeding ſeſſion. It would be better to have a motion to this purport entered upon the Journals of the Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* concurred in the expediency of poſtponing the further proceedings in the diſcuſſion of this traffic, on account of the advanced ſtate of the ſeſſion.—Few Gentlemen, he believed, would diſſent from ſuch a propoſition, when they conſidered how late in the ſummer they would be obliged to ſit, if the hearing of the evidence only ſhould be continued. In caſes of this kind, it would perhaps be prudent to entruſt the buſineſs of examination to a ſelect Committee above ſtairs, rather than ſuffer the other ſubjects of diſcuſſion to be ſo interrupted and delayed as they neceſſarily were, when examinations of ſuch length were taken at the bar of the Houſe.

Mr *Fox* now roſe, and it was not till he had riſen, that ſtrangers were admitted into the gallery.

He thought the honour of the Houſe was concerned in deciding ſpeedily on this buſineſs; and, for his part, he ſhould not object to a vote for the immediate abolition of the traffic in queſtion. But as it was the intention of the Houſe to hear a complete body of evidence on the ſubject, it would be adviſeable to defer it till another ſeſſion. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman in the hint he had thrown out reſpecting the examination being managed by a committee above ſtairs.

The Hon. Mr *Marſham* gave his aſſent to the motion. With reſpect to the idea of aboliſhing the Slave Trade, he thought that would be an imprudent meaſure for Parliament to adopt. Some regulations of the trade might be enacted, by which it might on a footing leſs liable to occaſional abuſe; and to ſuch regulations, he was confident, the Weſt Indians would gladly ſubmit.

Mr *Rolle* would not agree to the poſtponement of this buſineſs, unleſs the Houſe ſhould pledge itſelf to the reſumption of it early in the following ſeſſion. In the courſe of the ſummer receſs, he hoped thoſe gentlemen who took the lead in this affair, would endeavour to diſcover what were the ſentiments of other nations upon it, and what they would be likely to do in caſe of our aboliſhing this trade.

Mr *William Smith* propoſed that the examination of witneſſes on this ſubject ſhould continue to the end of the preſent ſeſſion, but that the deciſion ſhould be poſtponed. It had been obſerved, that the queſtion, whether this traffic ſhould be continued, was a conteſt between humanity and intereſt; but he was rather inclined to think that the idea of abolition was founded on the union of thoſe two objects.

Mr Newnham's motion was now put, and agreed to.

The ſame gentleman then moved, in compliance with the ſuggeſtion of Mr Wilberforce, that the petitions relative to the ſlave trade be taken into conſideration early in the next ſeſſion.

This motion was ſeconded by

Mr *Huſſey*, who made a remark on what had been ſaid reſpecting intereſt and humanity, obſerving that juſtice was as much implicated in the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs, as either humanity or intereſt.

The motion was aſſented to.

Mr *Gaſcoyne* wiſhed to be informed by an Hon. Baronet (Sir William Dolben) who had lately given notice, that he ſhould propoſe the renewal of his bill of laſt ſeſſion, for regulating the tranſportation of ſlaves, whether he intended ſimply to renew the bill in the ſame ſtate, or bring it forward with alterations; and whether the alterations he might propoſe were likely to produce much debate.

Sir *William Dolben* replied, that there had been ſome omiſſions in the bill referred to, which he ſhould of courſe ſupply in the new bill; and that the alterations would not be material, and would in all probability meet with the general concurrence of all parties. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue and amend the act of the 28th year of Geo. III. for the better regulation of the conveyance of ſlaves from Africa to the Weſt Indies.

Lord *Penrhyn* wiſhed to know what were the alterations that the Hon. Baronet meant to propoſe.

Sir *William Dolben* obſerved, that it would be premature to ſtate them at preſent.

The Hon. Baronet's motion was put, and received the aſſent of the Houſe.

Mr Alderman *Newnham* then moved, that the order for a call of the Houſe on this day be diſcharged; which was complied with.

On the third reading of the Hanover-ſquare poor bill, a clauſe was added to it, on the motion of Mr Jervoiſe, for increaſing the number of overſeers of that pariſh; and likewiſe another clauſe, on the motion of Mr Pulteney, purporting that the charges of paving, lighting, &c. ſhall not be ſuffered to exceed the amount of what thoſe articles have coſt in any one year for the laſt ſix years.

This bill was then read a third time, and paſſed.

A Committee was formed on Mr Mainwaring's nurſery bill, Sir Joſeph Mawbey in the Chair.

In the clauſe which confined the puniſhment to thoſe who ſteal trees, &c. to the amount of 5 s. and upwards, this ſum was altered to 10 s.

The clauſe being read, which gives the Magiſtrate a power of tranſporting thoſe who plunder nurſeries,

Mr *Hawkins Browne* moved to omit the word *tranſport*.

After a converſation on this point, in which the Attorney-General, Mr Wigley, Mr Powney, and Mr Mainwaring, oppoſed this motion, and Sir James Johnſtone and Mr Huſſey ſupported it, the Committee broke up, with intent to ſit again to-morrow; for, as Mr Browne ſaid he would divide the Committee upon his motion, they thought it would be as prudent to break up by conſent, as to ſuffer a diviſion, which (the Committee being under forty) muſt have produced an immediate adjournment.

The other orders of the day were deferred; and, at ſeven o'clock, the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

As a proof that the government of India is totally different from what it formerly was, we give the following extract, as iſſued in general orders by Lord CORNWALLIS:

GENERAL ORDERS, *Aug.* 11. 1788

Lord Cornwallis has great pleaſure in declaring, that the military abilities, as well as the private conduct of many of the officers of this army, give them every claim to his warmeſt approbation; but, on the other hand, he is obliged to acknowledge, that he has long obſerved with regret, that there are individuals of whom his opinion is different, as they appear to him to have been in the practice of indulging themſelves in habits of diſſipation and expence, which are no leſs incompatible with a proper attention to their military duties, than inconſiſtent with the true principles of morality.

However repugnant it may be to his inclination and feelings, to interfere in the private affairs of gentlemen, and to paſs animadverſions upon their imprudence and want of œconomy, a due diſcharge of the duties of his public ſtation renders it, upon this occaſion, abſolutely indiſpenſible.

He is at preſent called upon by a complaint which has been made to him by Mr Robert Baillie, a merchant or trader at Cawnpore, who upon the repreſentation, and at the requeſt of his own creditors, has been ordered by the Board to be ſent within the limits of the juriſdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, that thoſe creditors may have an opportunity of aſſerting their claims upon him by regular proceedings at law; and Mr Baillie has now ſtated, that he is rendered incapable of doing juſtice to others, by finding it impracticable, by any means in his power, to recover certain ſums that are due to him by military gentlemen, of whoſe names and debts he has tranſmitted a liſt, accompanied with an application for aſſiſtance, to Lord Cornwallis, as Commander in Chief.

Lord Cornwallis, in peruſing that liſt, has ſeen, with much concern, that the greateſt part of it conſiſts of the names of ſubaltern officers; and he is ſorry to ſay, that he could not avoid receiving a very unfavourable impreſſion of their private conduct from this obſervation. Becauſe, knowing as he does, that their allowances are ſuperior to thoſe of ſimilar rank in any other army in the world, and that thoſe allowances are found amply ſufficient, by men of common prudence, to ſupply all reaſonable wants of gentlemen in that early period of ſervice, he is obliged to conclude, that their debts can only have been contracted by diſſipation and extravagance.

He conſiders it to be the more incumbent on him to expreſs his diſapprobation of ſuch conduct in the ſtrongeſt terms, as he is perſuaded that the want of a proper ſpirit of military ſubordination, which he has ſo frequently been obliged to check and reprehend ſince his arrival in this country, has been the conſequence, in ſeveral inſtances, of theſe habits of expence and diſſipation.

Such being Lord Cornwallis's ſentiments, he would be conſcious of a criminal neglect of duty, if he did not interpoſe his authority, as Commander in Chief, to endeavour to put a ſtop to practices which are hurtful to ſociety, and ruinous to military diſcipline.

It is no part of his intention, nor is it his province, to enter into any examination of theſe accounts; but he gives this public notice, that he has recommended to Mr Baillie to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature, for legal aſſiſtance in the recovery of the

duties that are due to him by gentlemen who are now ſtationed within the provinces; and that he has alſo aſſured him, that if he finds it neceſſary to repeat his complaints againſt officers now at the field ſtations, after three months from this date, he will remove ſuch officers immediately, and appoint them to regiments within the provinces, that they may be amenable to any decree which he may obtain againſt them in the Supreme Court.

Lord Cornwallis likewiſe thinks it proper to inform the army, that he is determined to act preciſely in the ſame manner upon every ſimilar application to that of Mr Baillie's.

And as he conſiders it to be a ſacred duty of a Commander in Chief, to do every thing in his power to guard the civil law in this country from being inſulted or eluded by military men, he deſires that the army in general will carry in their recollection, that if it ſhall ever appear that the loweſt officer belonging to the Supreme Court of Judicature ſhall meet with the ſmalleſt oppoſition, or obſtruction, in the execution of any part of his lawful duty, from any perſon belonging to the army, not only at any of the ſtations, but even in the moſt remote diſtricts of the provinces, the commanding officer of the ſtation or detachment will, in the firſt inſtance, be rendered particularly reſponſible for it, as an outrage which it was his duty to have prevented; and the conduct of every other perſon who may have been concerned, will certainly undergo, at the ſame time, the moſt rigid inveſtigation.

LONDON—June 24.

Yeſterday at noon, his Majeſty, guarded by a party of the Light Horſe, came in his poſt-chaiſe and four from the Queen's Lodge, Windſor, to Kew Palace, when the King had a Cabinet Council, which commenced at a quarter before one o'clock, and was attended by the following Noblemen, viz.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York, Clarence, Glouceſter,
Archbiſhop of Canterbury,
Lords Chancellor, Preſident, and Privy Seal,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Duke of Richmond,
Two Secretaries of State,
Earl of Chatham,
Lord Viſcount Weymouth,
Lord Hawkeſbury, and
The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons,

Who was ſworn in one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

Soon after four his Majeſty returned to Windſor Lodge to dine with the Queen and Princeſſes.

The King will be met to-morrow at the extremity of the New Foreſt, near Redbridge, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, as Lord Warden, the Deputy Lord Warden, Verdurers, Keepers, Royal and other Bowmen, and all the inferior officers of the Foreſt, properly equipped, and attended by the Gentlemen, principal Yeomanry, &c. in proceſſion.

Yeſterday the plate for the uſe of the Royal Family at Weymouth was ſent off from Windſor Lodge, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter's ſeat at Lyndhurſt, in the New Foreſt, Hampſhire, previous to their Majeſties and the three elder Princeſſes, with their attendants, going to that place to-morrow, from whence the Royal Family will proceed to Weymouth.

A Royal Mail Coach will be eſtabliſhed between London and Weymouth in the courſe of this week. It will paſs through Saliſbury downwards every morning, about three o'clock, and upwards every night about ten.

Another Mail Coach will alſo paſs from hence to Lyndhurſt, during the time that his Majeſty ſtays there.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales gave a private dinner to a ſelect party of his friends at Carleton Houſe.

Monday a grand dinner was given at Lady Jerſey's to the Duke of Bedford and all the Ruſſel family.

The marriage of the beautiful Lady C. Villiers with Lord William Ruſſel will take place in a few days.

The Duke of Clarence was on Monday at Greenwich Hoſpital, with the whole œconomy of which, and the appearance of the veterans who were drawn up to ſalute him, he ſeemed much pleaſed.

The Houſe of Peers did not ſit yeſterday.

The bills intended to have been paſſed by Commiſſion yeſterday, are poſtponed till this day, on account of the Lord Chancellor being obliged to attend his Majeſty at Kew.

This being Midſummer Day, at a Common Hall, William Faſſon, Eſq. pewterer, and Joſeph Ballard, Eſq. ironmonger, were elected Sheriffs for the year enſuing. John Wilkes, Eſq. was re-elected Chamberlain, and the other City Officers alſo re-elected.

The Hall agreed to ſeveral reſolutions reſpecting the Tobacco-bill, and the city members were inſtructed to oppoſe it.

Monday, there was a meeting between Mr Pitt and Meſſ. Angerſtein, Devaynes, and Johnſon, the three gentlemen who made the bargain for the Tontine. When they made the bargain, it was agreed that the ſubſcribers ſhould have four per cent. until the nomination of the annuitants in the month of October 1790; and the purchaſers underſtood that this loan was to be like all former bargains, namely, to bear intereſt on the whole ſum from the day of the payment of the firſt inſtalment. The firſt payment of ten per cent. took place laſt week. On the iſſuing of the receipts, the ſubſcribers found, to their aſtoniſhment, that their receipt was to bear intereſt only for 10 l. and not for 100 l. which it ought to have done agreeable to the conſtant cuſtom of former loans. They accordingly waited on the miniſter in the morning, and a ſerious altercation was the conſequence. The miniſter contended, that he could not have been ſo blind and laviſh as to give theſe terms on a loan which already bore a premium of three and a half per cent. and which had been up to five per cent. To this they anſwered, that the premium was nothing to the miniſter. In fact, it was no certain proof of the value of the bargain, for they had ſuffered only ſmall ſums of the loan to come into the market, and it was impoſſible to ſay what would be the conſequence of bringing it all into play. Mr Pitt then ſaid, that it could not be ſuppoſed that when he ſtipulated to receive a *bonus* of a quarter per cent. on the terms for the public, he meant at the ſame moment to give them a *bonus* of one and a quarter per cent. which would in fact be the caſe if they were to have intereſt on the whole ſum from the date of the firſt inſtalment. They argued, that they could not anſwer for ſuppoſition; they were concerned only about the fact; and the fact was, that they had made their terms on the uſual ground of former ſcrip bargains. To prove this to be the caſe, they deſired to refer to Mr Solomon and Mr Cope, the ſubſcribers to the Lottery, who were preſent at the tranſaction. There was a difference in the teſtimony of theſe gentlemen. Mr Solomon clearly underſtood it to be made on the preciſe terms of former loans. Mr Cope was rather of opinion, that the miniſter did not mean to give intereſt for the whole ſubſcription. In this way they ſeparated, the ſubſcribers highly diſſatisfied, and the miniſter perſiſting in his idea.

Monday, on the meeting of the Weſtminſter Committee, the counſel for Lord Hood delivered their ſentiments on the propoſition made laſt week by the Committee, that the petitions ſhould be withdrawn. They oppoſed it on this ground, that it would be repugnant to the true principles of the conſtitution, for thoſe who had petitioned againſt the validity of any election, to give up the point before the matter was properly decided. The propoſal being thus rejected, the Committee reſumed their buſineſs as before, and proceeded to diſcuſs the validity of thoſe votes which had been objected to on either ſide.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, Mr Mitford ſignified his intention to have moved for leave to bring in a "Bill to relieve, upon conditions, and under reſtrictions, perſons called Popiſh Catholic Diſſenters from certain penalties and diſabilities, to which Papiſts, or perſons profeſſing the Popiſh Religion, are by law ſubject;" but not obſerving a Right Hon. Gentleman in his place, he ſaid, he would poſtpone his motion till the next ſeſſion. Mr Mitford, in his ſpeech ſtated, that moſt of the laws in being againſt Roman Catholics, were grounded on political principles, and had been introduced with a view to guard againſt the evil effects of the dangerous doctrine maintained by the Papiſts, at a period when ſuch doctrines, when enforced and unreſiſted, might have produced the moſt ſerious conſequences to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion. That an act paſſed in the Reign of Queen Anne, profeſſed to be a ſtatute calculated to anſwer a political purpoſe, and no other. That the reaſon for guarding againſt the political prejudices of Roman Catholics was now no longer in exiſtence; that mens minds were illumined, and their eyes opened; that in conſequence they had become loyal and affectionate, and as zealouſly attached to the family on the throne as any other deſcription of ſubjects; that they had evinced their zeal and fidelity in an eminent degree on a late memorable occaſion; that they were ed to give the legiſlature every teſt that a ſolemn appeal to the Deity could convey, of their allegiance to his Majeſty, and of their proteſtation againſt the right or all pretenders to the throne, other than the deſcendants of the reigning family. The great object of the bill, Mr Mitford explained to be, to draw the line of diſtinction between Papiſts, and Proteſtant and Diſſenting Catholics, and to grant to the latter the ſame ſort of relief in matters of religious opinion and ceremony, that was at preſent enjoyed by Proteſtant Diſſenters of other deſcriptions.

It is to be hoped Sir William Dolben will not be diverted from the porpoſe he announced in the Houſe of Commons on Monday, by the affected ſneers of the *little wits*. The object is of much importance to the country, and is fully as much concerned in the national character, as the conſideration of the ſlave-trade poſſibly can be. The ſtreets ſwarm more than ever with unhappy women. Their poverty and diſtreſs, and the brutal uſage they too frequently meet with, ſteels their hearts againſt ſentiments of remorſe. They become, as it were, the ſworn foes of mankind, and rob, pillage, and enſnare, without an atom of compunction.

The debate on the commitment of the tobacco-bill may be expected to be one of the warmeſt of late years. The Oppoſition are to a man with the trade, and all the *neutrals*.

Mr Grenville is re-elected member for Buckinghamſhire.

The Marquis of Buckingham is expected in town in a few days, whence he is to proceed to Bath to avail himſelf of the Bath waters.

His Excellency the French Ambaſſador will ſet out next week with the Marchioneſs de la Luzerne, his niece, on a tour through ſome of the diſtant counties of England.

Sir Charles Gould, Judge Advocate General, has appointed Friday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the General Court Martial on Colonel Hugh Debbieg, of the engineers, upon a charge preferred againſt him by his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Lord Rodney, the Right Hon. W. Pitt, and Sir John Jervis, Knight of the Bath, among others, are ſummoned as witneſſes on the above trial.

Albion East Indiaman from China.

Laſt night the Purſer of the Albion, Captain Allen, came to the India Houſe with news of her ſafe arrival off the Start on the 22d inſtan.

She ſailed on her outward bound voyage to Coaſt and China from the Downs, to the 26th of March 1788.

The diſpatches by the Manſhip are ſaid to contain the moſt favourable intelligence of the friendly diſpoſition of the country powers to our poſſeſſions in the Carnatic, with every proſpect of the continuance of the bleſſings reſulting from peace.

In conſequence of Sir Archibald Campbell's abdication of the Chair, Henry Holland, Eſq; the ſenior Member of the Council, took poſſeſſion of the Government of Fort St. George.

The diſſenſion which has for a long time ſubſiſted between Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell, is the cauſe that the latter reſigned a ſituation which he could not honourably hold, conſiſtent with his own feelings.

The Madras Council conſiſts at preſent of Meſſrs. Holland, Caſſamajor, and Maunſell.

The Nabob of Arcot was in perfect health when the Manſhip left Madras, and took the advantage of that conveyance to ſend ſome valuable preſents to his Majeſty.

Among other intelligence received by the laſt ſhips from India, it is confirmed that Chriſtianity has had a conſiderable increaſe in the courſe of the laſt twenty years in China and the Mogul Empire. In the former, the Emperor has built a church, and entertains two European Miſſionaries in his own court, with whom he converſes and worſhips frequently.

In conſequence of her Ruſſian Majeſty having aboliſhed all the little Cuſtom-houſes in the interior parts of her kingdom, the merchants, as a token of their acknowledgment, have preſented her on a gold plate, a brilliant, weighing fifty-ſix carats, and valued at fifty-four thouſand roubles; alſo on three large ſilver plates, ſpecie amounting to half a million of roubles; they have likewiſe offered to pay two roubles per annum each, whilſt the war continues; their number is two hundred and eleven thouſand.

Letters from France by Monday's mail furniſh us with very important intelligence of the iſſue of the late violent proceedings among the three orders of the States General.

The Tiers Etat, or Third Eſtate, has at length triumphed, and on Thurſday laſt formed itſelf as the national aſſembly of the Commons of France. A few days previous thereto, ſeveral members of the nobility and clergy went over to the Third Eſtate, particularly his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Orleans, who was followed by many others.

The Prince William Henry packet boat, Captain Peters, which is arrived at Falmouth, from Jamaica, has brought over remittances, to the amount of upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds, and orders for great quantities of goods that are to be ſent out as ſoon as they can be got ready.

WIND AT DEAL, June 23. S. W.

PRICE of STOCKS, June 23.

Bank Stock, 179½.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent red. 76¼ a ⅜.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 77⅛ a ¼.	India Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, 77 s. prem.
4 per cent. 1777. 97½ a ⅝.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 1¼.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, —	Exch. Bills, —
Bank Long Ann. 21¼.	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto 1778 for 30 years, 13 9-16ths.	Iriſh Tickets, 7 l. 3 s. 6 d. a 2 s. 6 d. a 2 s.
South Sea Stock, —	Tontine, 103¼ a ½.
Ditto Old Ann. —	
Ditto New Ann. —	

BANKRUPT.

John Terry, late of Edgeware-road, in the pariſh of St Mary-le-bone, otherwiſe Marybone, in the county of Middleſex, but now of Hackney-road, in the ſaid county, bricklayer and builder.—Simon De Fries of New Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, merchant.—Henry Gooch of Gorleſtone, in the county of Suffolk, dealer.—

EDINBURGH.

Lieutenant William Stuart of the 72d regiment, third ſon of James Stuart, Eſq; of St James's Square, died at Tanjore, on the 5th of November laſt.

On the 24th current, died at Stirling, Mrs Young, wife of Mr Francis Young, Collector of Exciſe.

Mr Sheridan being indiſpoſed, did not move for leave to bring in the bill for the Reform of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland, in the Houſe of Commons on Monday, agreeable to the notice he had given.

The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty has been pleaſed to appoint Mr William Richardſon to the office of Procurator Fiſcal of ſaid Court, vacant by the death of John Monro, Eſq; Advocate.

London.—On Tueſday laſt, the 23d inſtant, the following Honourable Henry Fitzroy, Thomas Macdonald, Pinkſtan Arundel French, and John William Bramſton, Eſqrs. were called to the degree of Barriſters at law, by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

COURT OF SESSION.

Yeſterday the following procedure took place before Lord Henderland, Ordinary, in the cauſe, ſome time depending before the Court of Seſſion, at the inſtance of Mr Fenwell, late of the Theatre-Royal of this place.

"The *Dean of Faculty*, for the defenders, reſumed the laſt interlocutor, and repreſented, That he purpoſe of the preſent inrolment was to get in the purſuer's condeſcendence.

"*Mr Grant* for the purſuer, anſwered, That he was authoriſed by the purſuer to withdraw the action, and does now withdraw it accordingly.

"The *Dean of Faculty* inſiſted, That the whole defenders be aſſoilzied, and that it be minuted, That in a cauſe, ſuch as the preſent, they think themſelves well entitled to expences, but that they look upon it as below their dignity to aſk expences in the preſent caſe.

"Aſſoilzies the whole defenders, and decerns in "the abſolvitor.

(Signed) ALEX. MURRAY."

A caſe of conſiderable importance was on Thurſday determined by the Court of Seſſion, wherein the Earl of Hyndford was purſuer, and Mr Carmichael of Skerling was defender. John, the third Earl of Hyndford, who made a conſiderable figure in life, and was unlimited proprietor of the family eſtate, to which he made large additions, ſettled his fortune upon the heirs-male by a ſtrict entail, reſerving power to himſelf to veſt the eſtate and rents thereof in truſtees, for ſuch term of years, and for ſuch purpoſes as he ſhould think proper; and he executed a deed of truſt in favours of ſeveral gentlemen, veſting the eſtate in them for a limited time, and directed the rents to be applied for purchaſing lands to be added to the family eſtate. The entail was the laſt Earl's only title to the eſtate; his Lordſhip accordingly accepted of it, but brought a proceſs before the Court of Seſſion for ſetting aſide the truſt, as being a deed beyond the powers of any proprietor to grant; and, on this proceſs, the laſt Earl took a decreet in abſence. Upon his Lordſhip's death in 1787, the preſent Earl, his ſucceſſor in the dignity and family eſtate, in virtue of the former Earl's entail, brought a proceſs againſt the defender, upon whom the laſt Earl ſettled his private fortune, to render an account of the laſt Earl's intromiſſions with the rents, in order that theſe may be applied in terms of the truſt executed by the formal Earl. The defences maintained were theſe—1*ſt*, That creating the truſt, for the purpoſe of accumulating the rents, to make additional purchaſes, was beyond the power of any proprietor—2*d*, That the truſt was put an end to, by the truſtees not accepting—3*d*, That the laſt Earl's heir could not be bound now to account for theſe rents, as his Lordſhip had poſſeſſed in virtue of the decree of the Court, ſetting aſide the truſt entirely. To theſe it was anſwered,—1*ſt*, That there was nothing in law, good ſenſe, or reaſon, to prevent an unlimited proprietor to direct the application of the rents of his eſtate for a limited time, for rational purpoſes; and that the laſt Earl, taking the eſtate of the former Earl, in virtue of his ſettlements, could not reject them in part, and, at the ſame time, take benefit from them.—2*d*, That it would be hard, if carrying a perſon's ſettlements into effect depended upon the will of the truſtees appointed by him, and there is no foundation for ſuch a plea in the law of Scotland.—3*d*, That the decreet upon which the defender founded, was pronounced in abſence, without trying the queſtion, and therefore could have no effect. The Court repelled the defences, and found the defender liable to account for the rents intromitted with by the laſt Earl. Counſel for the Earl of Hyndford, the Lord Advocate, Mr Alexander Wight, and Mr Charles Hay; agent, Mr Joſeph Cauvin, clerk to the ſignet. Counſel for Mr Carmichael, the Dean of Faculty, Mr Solicitor General Dundas, Mr Robert Blair, and Mr William Honyman; agent, Mr Cornelius Elliot, clerk to the ſignet.

Some uninformed people having taken it into their heads, that the preſent addition to the Aſſize of Wheaten Bread is owing to the ports being ſhut; it is proper to correct this miſtake, and inform them, that though the Sheriff on the 7th of May laſt, upon a proof of the prices, was under the neceſſity of keeping the ports ſhut as to other grain; yet he then opened them for the importation of wheat, and they muſt continue ſo until the 2d of Auguſt next.

Extract of a letter from Haddington, June 26.

"The markets here have riſen this day, at which every body is ſurpriſed. For my own part, after having, at different times, ſeen the whole county of Eaſt Lothian, it is my opinion, and, even the opinion of moſt farmers, that they never had a better appearance of a fine crop."

As many perſons have expreſſed a ſurpriſe at the late riſe of wheat, it may not be improper to acquaint them, that in France and Holland wheat is up at preſent at 80 s. per quarter.

The monument at Killearn, to the memory of George Buchanan, Eſq; the Scots hiſtorian, was finiſhed on Monday laſt—in height 107 feet. No accident happened the whole time of the work.

Cocking Match, Newcaſtle.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Sir Henry George Liddel, Bart.

Firſt Day.—The Duke won one bye-battle, and four main;—Sir Henry, two bye-battles, and one main.

Second Day.—Sir Henry won the three bye-battles, and four main;—the Duke, one main.

Third Day.—The Duke won one bye-battle, and four main;—Sir Henry, two bye-battles, and two main.

Fourth Day.—The Duke won three main;—Sir Henry, three main.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

Monday the 22d of June, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Sweepſtakes, 20gs. each, was won by

Lord A. Hamilton's br. colt, Scorpion, by Highflyer	1
Mr Baker's b. colt, Tallyo, own brother to Cavendiſh	2
Mr Lambton's brown colt, by Highflyer, dam by Spanker	3
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland's ch. f.	dr
Mr Baird's filly, Stanton, out of Moonſhine, by Regulus	dr

Same day, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Sweepſtakes, was won by

The Duke of Hamilton's black colt	1
Sir John Webb's brown bay colt, Harper	2
The Duke of Northumberland's cheſnut colt	3
Sir Henry Geo. Liddell's br. b. colt, by Phlegon	4
Mr Williamſon's bay c. by Young Marſk	5
Mr Fenwick's brown colt, Seducer	dr
Mr Baker's bay filly, by Paymaſter, dam by	dr
Mr Baird's cheſnut colt,	dr

Same day a Match for 100gs. each, was won by Mr Hudſon's bay c. Duckwing, beating Mr Baker's cheſ. c. Bolus.

Tueſday, his Majeſty's 100 gs. by 5 year olds, was won by

Mr Baker's ch. h. Cavendiſh,	1 1
Ld A. Hamilton's b. h. Spadille,	2 2

Wednesday, 50 l. by 4 year olds, &c. won by

Sir J. Webb's g. h. Scepſre,	1 1
Mr Ward's b. c. Wm Arnold,	2 2

Thursday 50 l. by 4 year olds, &c. was won by

Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. J. Mangle, black,	2 1 1
Mr Baker's ch. h. Bolus, blue and buff,	1 2 2
Sir H. Williamſon's b. c. yellow,	3 3 dr.

The above races afforded excellent ſport. The Tueſday's for his Majeſty's purſe of 100 guineas, in particular, was thought one of the fineſt that ever was run. Thurſday's alſo was capital; and Mr Baker's Bolus was beat with much difficulty. The company was very numerous, and highly reſpectable.

Sir Hedworth Williamſon, and William Hamilton, Eſq; of Wiſhaw are choſen Stewards for next year.

We are adviſed from Caithneſs, that the Friendſhip of London, Huſtly maſter, loaded with wood, was drove on a rock near the iſland of Stornaway, at the mouth of the Pentland Frith; but, though ſhe remained in that ſituation for two days, by the exertion of the factor for Mr Sinclair of Freſwick, the proprietor (who happened luckily to be in the iſland), and his tenants there, on unloading a part of the cargo; and thereby lightening the veſſel, ſhe was got off with very little damage, and will proceed on her voyage.

Wedneſday, Alexander King and Andrew Peacock, fleſhers in Glaſgow, mentioned in a former paper, as having been convicted before the Magiſtrates of raiſing a cow which had died of a diſeaſe, and thereafter ſalting and ſelling her—ſtood on the ſtair head, leading to the Town Court Hall, (purſuant to the ſentence of the Magiſtrates) for one hour, bare-headed, with labels on their breaſts, denoting their crime. A great concourſe of people aſſembled—The culprits were moſt ſeverely pelted with ſtones, eggs, &c.

Extract of a letter from Perth, June 26.

"Yeſterday there was launched from this ſhore a very fine veſſel, named the Diana. The croud of ſpectators was very numerous, both from the Bridge-end and Perth ſide, as alſo from the iſland. In one of the boats, two performers upon the clarinet and French horn entertained the company with ſome favourite Scots tunes during the launch.

"A young man of the name of Sim, having unfortunately ſtept into the bight of the rope, which the ſhip was to be brought up by, unluckily loſt his foot. His leg underwent an amputation this morning, and there are little hopes of his recovery."

By Order of the Governor *and* Directors *of the* Muſical Society,

A general meeting of the ſaid Society is to be held in St Cecilia's Hall, on Monday next the 29th inſtant, at one o'clock afternoon; before which meeting each member will pleaſe pay in to Thomas Sanderſon, at his ſhop, Luckenbooths, their collector, his contribution of one guinea and a half, otherwiſe to forfeit his place in the Society, in terms of their conſtitution; and, at this meeting, the Governor and Directors for the enſuing year are to be choſen.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Thurſday,	*June* 25.	8 P. M.	52	29.43
Friday,	26.	8 A. M.	52	29.50
		8 P. M.	54	29.54
Saturday,	27.	8 A. M.	56	29.54

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, June 26.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	26 s. 9 d.	25 s. 4 d.	24 s. 6 d.
Barley,	17 3	16 2	15 0
Oats,	11 6	10 6	10 0
Beans,	11 0	10 8	10 0
Peaſe,	11 6	10 6	9 8

EDINBURGH EAST-INDIA CLUB.

THE Members of the Edinburgh Eaſt-India Club are informed, That there will be a meeting of the Club on the 31ſt July, being Friday of the race week, at Bayll's Tavern.

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

Such Gentlemen as purpoſe dining there, are requeſted to leave their names at the Bar, on the Thurſday.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the eight day of July next, between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon.

ALL and Whole the Twenty Shilling Land of EASTER IRONBUCKLES or ARBUCKLE, with the Pertinents thereof, as preſently poſſeſſed by Andrew Thomſon and others, lying about four miles eaſt of the village of Airdrie, in the pariſh of Eaſter Monkland, and county of Lanark.

Theſe Lands are of conſiderable extent, of a good ſoil, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

Thomas Falconer, writer in Glaſgow, will inform of further particulars, and ſhow the progreſs of writs and articles of roup; and a copy of the articles and inventory of writs are in the hands of James Buchan, writer to the ſignet, 86 James's Square.

SHETLAND SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED AND PUT INTO BRASSAY SOUND,

May 23. Captain Cook, Roberts, of and from London, in ballaſt, to Archangel.
26. Betſey, Tullock, of Lerwick, from Leith and Eyemouth, with meal and goods, to Shetland.
June 16. Concord, Moſs, of and from Kirkwall, to Bergen, in ballaſt.

SAILED,

June 13. Hound, Cornforth, of South Shields, to Scarborough, with 21 Shetland Sheltics.
18. Endeavour Packet, M'Kinnon, of and from Aberdeen, to Aberdeen.

We have here a remarkable fine ſeaſon, and the moſt promiſing appearance of a crop that has been known for many years.

LERWICK, *June* 18. 1789.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Paſſed the Sound.

June 9. Alexander, Malcolm, from Alloa, for St Petersburgh, coals.
Cochrane, Garrick, from Greenock, for Pillaw, ballaſt.
10. John and Thomas, Davidſon, from Barth, for Havre-de-grace, wheat.
Suſan, Mayes, from Hamburgh, for Pittſburgh, ballaſt.
Peggy, Bell, from Dyſart, for Copenhagen, coals.
Three Friends, Crawford, from Ayr, for Memel, ballaſt.
Grampus, Allan, from Liverpool, for Dantzick, goods.
Izabella Martin, from Pillaw, for Leith, wheat.
Friendſhip, Smith, for Stockholm, for Dublin, iron.
11. Diligence, Gray, from Irvine, for Peterſburgh, ballaſt.
Lovely Ann, Leeſhman, from Wiſmur, for Leith. grain.
12. Good Intent, Spence, from Shetland, for Peterſburgh, [illegible] Wright, for Rouan, rye.
13. Chriſtian, Roxburgh, from Leith, for Peterſburgh, coals.
Active, Lyall, from Dundee, for Leiban, ballaſt.
Mary, Marcus, from Dundee, for Memel, ditto.
Mary, Smith, from Memel, for Leith, timber.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

Elſinore, June 13. 1789. Wind S.W.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

June 16. Adventure, Robertſon, from Inverneſs, grain.
Nancy Kennedy, from Dundee, ditto.
Jean, Ferrier, from Leith, for Glaſgow, ditto.
17. Induſtry, Eaſton, from ditto, ditto.
18. Izabella, Greig from Berwick, ditto.
Dunmore, Turcan, from Leith, for Glaſgow, ditto.
Brothers, Watſon, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
19. Carron, Silby, from London, goods.
20. Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, ditto.
Good Hope, Paterſon, from Norway, timber and deals.
Farmer, Syme, from Dundee, grain.
22. Peggy, Allan, from Montroſe, ditto.
23. Mackduff, Gill, from Inverneſs, for Bainsford, ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

June 21. William and John, Hunter, from Hull, goods.
Jean, Copland, from Longannet, with ſtones.
Sally, Bracket, from Fiſherrow, in ballaſt.
Two Brothers, Stikker, from Groningen, with grain.
26. Friendſhip, Scott, from Anſtruther, with tar.
Jean and Peggy, Jack, from ditto, with ditto.
Mary, Duncan, from Hamburgh, with goods & wood.
27. Providence, Innes, from Limekilns, coals and goods.
Providence, Jones, from Alloa, coals and goods.
Jean, Ferrier, from Glaſgow, with goods.
M'Duff, Gill, from Sealock, in ballaſt.
Mary, Slanders, from Carron, in ballaſt.
Two Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Betſey, Robertſon, for Berwick, with goods.
Diligence, Galloway, for Alloa, with grain.
Active, Docker, for Aberdeen, with goods.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

	MOON'S AGE.	MORNING. H. M.	EVENING. H. M.
Saturday, —— 27.	5	5 41	6 8
Sunday, —— 28.	6	6 34	7 0
Monday, —— 29.	7	7 26	7 22

A FARM TO LET.

THE remainder of the LEASE of the FARM of BLACKFORD, within one mile of Edinburgh, to be LET, and entered to at the ſeparation of the preſent crop from the ground. There are about twenty-two acres at preſent in graſs, which can be ſown with wheat next crop, and may be entered to as ſoon as the graſs is cut.—Alſo three fourths of the Dung upon the Cauſeway ſide Street, to be entered to the 24th of the enſuing month; likewiſe the tenant may have a conſiderable quantity of Dung at preſent upon the farm —— For further particulars, enquire at the farm-houſe of Blackford.

INN AND FARM TO LET.

To be LET——and entered to immediately,

Or at Martinmas or Whitſunday firſt, as a tenant may incline,

THAT Commmodious and well accuſtomed INN, known by the name of *The Queenſberry Arms*, with the ſtables, coach houſe, barns, granery, pigeon-houſe, and garden thereto belonging, ſituated within the burgh of Annan, upon the great road from London to Dublin, by Carliſle, Dumfries, and Portpatrick, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on; and the whole Stock in trade and Houſehold Furniture ſold to the tenant, upon a fair appraiſement.

Along with the inn, and for the ſame ſpace, will alſo be Let, betwixt forty and fifty Engliſh Acres of very excellent and well incloſed Arable, Meadow, and Paſture Land, lying principally in that rich holm above the bridge, on the eaſt ſide of the river, and within a hundred yards of the inn.—This inn is a moſt convenient and deſirable ſtage from Dumfries, Gratney-hall, Longtown, Lockerbie, and Langholm, and alone keeps poſt chaiſes and horſes in the burgh of Annan.

As a diſſolution of Parliament is very probable in the courſe of the preſent year, it, in that event, would be of advantage to a tenant how ſoon he entered to the poſſeſſion; and, as the preſent poſſeſſors are to retire totally from the buſineſs, it will be no inconvenience for them to quit ſo ſoon as an agreement is made.

For further particulars, any who may incline to treat for the premiſſes, will be pleaſed to apply to Richard Graham, Town-clerk of Annan, the proprietor.

LANDS IN PERTH SHIRE TO LET.

THERE are to be LET, upon the eſtate of ALDIE, which lies within four miles of Kinroſs, ſix of Alloa, ſix of Dunfermline, ſix from Culroſs, and eleven from Stirling,

SEVERAL FARMS, amounting in whole to above 1600 acres of arable land, part of it already incloſed, ſo that a farmer or farmers may be accommodated with any quantity that may ſuit them. The lands lie within a mile of the coal of Blairngone, and limeſtone upon the grounds. It is believed that there is coal upon the grounds though not wrought. The term of entry to be at Martinmas firſt.

Any perſon willing to take theſe farms may give in propoſals to James Keay, writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; or to Mr James Stobie, Dunkeld.

Lawrence Johnſton, in Nether Dalkeith of Aldie, the baron officer on the eſtate, will ſhow the grounds.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN EASTON, Maſon at Carronſhore, and ALEXANDER EASTON, ſome time DISTILLER at Seabegs.

JOHN MACKIE, Merchant at Carronſhore, truſtee upon their ſequeſtrated eſtates, having no funds to make a ſecond dividend at the expiry of the laſt year, but having now recovered certain funds of the eſtate of the ſaid John Eaſton, he is adviſed by ſundry of the creditors to divide the ſame; therefore, he hereby intimates to all concerned, that he has now made up a ſcheme of diviſion of theſe funds, which is ready for the inſpection of the creditors, and that he will divide the ſame on the 24th Auguſt next, at his own houſe at Carronſhore, at noon; and hereby requeſts the whole creditors then to meet and receive their dividends, and give orders for the future management of the ſequeſtration, if they ſhall incline.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN BALMANNO,
Late Diſtiller at Milnamuir, near Duplin,
In the county of Perth.

ALthough the truſtee upon Mr Balmanno's ſequeſtrated eſtate, was led in duty, and in terms of the late bankrupt ſtatute, to advertiſe a meeting of the creditors in general, upon the firſt of July next, for the purpoſe of paying the firſt dividends under the ſequeſtration—yet, owing to the particular ſituation of Mr Balmanno's affairs, it is found abſolutely neceſſary for the truſtee to apply to the Court of Seſſion, for their directions in ſeveral particulars; and as theſe cannot be obtained for ſome time, ſo it is unavoidable to *poſtpone that meeting*, until a further advertiſement ſhall be made; and therefore this notice is given, that none of the creditors may have the unneceſſary truible of attendance, upon that day.

In the mean time, the creditors are requeſted to lodge their grounds of debt, and the requiſite oaths, in terms of former public requeſts.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of CHARLES HAUKINS, portioner of Bothwell.

UPON the 21ſt day of March laſt, Mr Haukins, preſently reſiding in Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, conveyed and made over the whole of his lands, and other heritable ſubjects in and about the town of Bothwell, to certain truſtees for behoof of his creditors, for the purpoſe of paying the debts owing by him, and contracted previous to the date of that diſpoſition.

Theſe are therefore to require all the creditors of the ſaid Charles Hawkins, whoſe debts were contracted previous to the 30th day of March laſt, to give in a note of their claims, with the inſtructions thereof, and an oath of verity to the ſame, to Mr James Buchan clerk to the ſignet, or to Mr William Hamilton writer in Hamilton, *and that within ſix weeks from this date*: certifying at the ſame time, thoſe who neglect to lodge their claims, that they will be conſidered as giving up all title of being aſſumed into the benefit of the ſaid truſt right, and that they will accordingly be deprived thereof.

June 26. 1789.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM FLEMING,
Late Merchant and Manufacturer in Cupar-Angus.

THE Truſtee appointed by the ſaid William Fleming, having now nearly converted his whole ſubjects, both real and perſonal, into money, requeſts, that ſuch of his creditors as have not yet deponed on the verity of their claims, to lodge affidavits thereon, with the grounds of their ſeveral debts, with Charles Hay, writer in Cupar-Angus, betwixt and the twelfth day of Auguſt next, certifying to thoſe creditors who ſhall fail ſo to do, that they will be cut out from any ſhare of the ſaid William Fleming's funds, which are then to be divided among ſuch of his creditors as have at that period ſo claimed and inſtructed their debts.

SALE OF LANDS
IN MID-LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 29th July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE Room and Lands of NETHERMOSS HOUSES; as alſo, that part of the Milk-hall grounds, lying on the eaſt ſide of Nethermoſs Houſes, with the priviledges of grazing fifteen ſheep on Walltower, and of the flowmoſs there, to caſt peats, both for feuel and for ſale; with the pertinents thereto belonging, all lying within the pariſh of Pennycuick, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh.

Theſe lands hold feu of Sir John Clerk of Pennycuick, Bart. for payment of 1 l. 5 s. Sterling yearly; they contain about forty Scots acres, moſtly arable, and are at preſent ſet to one tenant, at the rent of 17 l. Sterling yearly. They are all uninclоſed, and capable of very great improvements, and when the preſent leaſe expires, a conſiderable riſe of the rent may be expected.

The tenant in the lands will ſhow the marches, and the title deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen by applying to Robert Brown, writer to the ſignet, North Hanover Street.

ROUP of the LANDS of HUNTLYWOOD
ADJOURNED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 1ſt day of July next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS of HUNTLYWOOD, lying within the pariſh of Gordon and county of Berwick. The lands are partly arable, and partly paſture, are of an excellent quality, and lie within a mile of the great road to London by Greenlaw. They are let in leaſe to one tenant, at an eaſy rent. There is a new onſtead of houſes upon the farm, lately finiſhed.

For further particulars, apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain and will ſhow the progreſs of writs and articles of ſale.

AN ESTATE IN CAITHNESS.

BY ADJOURNMENT,
AT THE DESIRE OF INTENDED PURCHASERS.

To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of a warrant from the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 14th day of July 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SWINZIE, which belonged to the deceaſed John Sutherland, Eſq; of Swinzie, lying in the pariſh of Latheron, and county of Caithneſs.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the Murray Frith, having a ſouth expoſure. It commands a pleaſant view of the neighbouring counties of Roſs, Nairn, Murray, and Banff, on the oppoſite ſide of the Frith, and is well calculated for carrying on the Fiſhery with great advantage, having a tract of ſea coaſt upon it, and many fiſhing banks at ſhort diſtances.

The lands are of excellent quality, and great extent, containing the proper proportions of arable and paſture grounds, and are capable of much improvement at a moderate expence, the means thereof being amply ſupplied within the lands themſelves.

The eſtate holds blench of the Crown, and affords a qualification to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county; and there is a handſome Manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, built about 25 years ago, moſt agreeably ſituated within half-a-mile of the ſhore, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

The progreſs of writs, rental, and conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by James Horne, writer to the ſignet, who will give any further information that may be wanted, and in the mean time treat for a private ſale.

By Order of the Honourable
The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

There is to be expoſed to ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſe, Leith, On Thurſday the 2d July 1789.

FOUR Hundred and Five DEALS, part of the Cargo of the Urania, R. Dobie, maſter, from Peterſburgh, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

Sale of Lands in the County of Perth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th day of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of EASTER LEITFIE, the Mill thereof, the Lands of PIKETILLUM, with the haill privileges and pertinents belonging to theſe ſubjects, all lying in the pariſh of Alyth, and county of Perth, and which, according to a plan of them, extend to about two hundred and eighty-ſix acres. Upon the lands of Eaſter Leitfie there are office-houſes, a garden, and a manſion-houſe, which, with very little additions, might be made perfectly ſuitable to the eſtate. The ſituation of theſe lands is remarkably pleaſant, in a fine ſporting country, and lies within two miles of Meigle, and three of Cupar of Angus, in both of which places there are good markets.

Upon the whole, it may with juſtice be ſaid of this eſtate, that a more agreeable or more improveable ſubject of i extent is very ſeldom to be met with.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of wrts, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Fotheringham, writer, Frederick Street, to whom, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar of Angus, application may be made for further particulars. A plan of the eſtate is lodged with Mr Hay, who will give directions for ſhowing the grounds.

SALE OF LANDS,
AND OF
[illegible] WOOD
IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

TO BE SOLD,

CErtain Parts and Farms of the Lands and Barony of *WESTER PENTCAITLAND*, lying in the pariſh of Pentcaitland, and county of Haddington, either in one or more lots.

Theſe lands are of conſiderable extent, conſiſting of about 840 acres, Engliſh meaſure. Some part (ſuch as meadows) are generally kept in paſture, yet, in fact, the whole is arable; and, although moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch, or ſtone walls, yet the ſame is ſtill capable of great improvement, being in general of the very beſt ſoil, and ſituated in the centre of a fertile country, in the near neighbourhood of the markets of Haddington, Dalkeith, Muſſelburgh, &c. and poſſeſſing within themſelves every mean of improvement, there being coal and lime in all the farms.——The coal of itſelf, (the exiſtence and ſeams being aſcertained) conſidering the preſent ſtate of the adjacent coal-works, promiſes, at no great expence in fitting up the works, to prove immediately a very lucrative property.——Independent of the wood to be hereafter mentioned, and of a good deal of valuable timber in hedge rows, &c. on the different farms, there is on one of the farms a thriving plantation of oak, aſh, &c. about eighteen years old, covering about twenty-five acres Engliſh meaſure, well kept and fenced, and in excellent order.

The whole lands are held blench of the Crown, and ſtand rated in the ceſs-books at 1118 l. 17 s. 3 d. Scots, of valued rent: This valuation is accurately and diſtinctly ſubdivided; and, as there is a very old Retour, aſcertaining a part of this eſtate (which impinges very little on the valued rent) to be a Forty Shilling land of old extent, very near three freehold qualifications in the county of Haddington, can be made on the valued rents, beſides another freehold qualification on the Retour; and there is a crown charter already expede, the precept in which is yet unexecuted.——There are complete heritable rights to the tiends, and the public burdens are exceedingly moderate.——The Church and Manſe of Pentcaitland are in perfect repair; and there never has been any aſſeſſment for poors-rates in this pariſh, there being mortified funds fully ſufficient for the maintenance of the poor.

The leaſes on this eſtate are in general nearly expired.—The whole farms are ſteel-bow, and the thirlage is, by agreement, already aboliſhed at the expiry of the preſent leaſe of the miln.

There is no manſion-houſe fit for the accommodation of a large family, but there are ſeveral delightful ſituations for a manſion-houſe, with good roads, & an agreeable neighbourhood.——The farm-houſes and offices are all in good order.

If offerers do not appear ſoon for the eſtate in *one* lot, it is intended to expoſe the ſame to public roup, in ſundry lots, as ſhall in that caſe be ſpecified in a future advertiſement.

AS ALSO,

To be SOLD by private contract,

The *WOOD* of *PENTCAITLAND*, at Woodhall, one of the farms on the eſtate before mentioned.

The Wood is chiefly Oak; a ſmall part of it has been already cut, but what remains to cut occupies about 75 acres, Engliſh meaſure, and contains upwards of 24,500 oak trees, and about 9000 birch, beſides aſh, &c. The ſituation is advantageous for the ſale of bark, being at a convenient diſtance from Leith, Edinburgh, Haddington, & Dalkeith, &c.

The laſt cutting of this wood commenced in the year 1746, and continued for eleven years; and nine or ten years are propoſed to be allowed for the preſent cutting.

The Forreſter who reſides on the ſpot, will ſhow the wood and boundaries, &c.——The different tenants will ſhow the farms.

For further particulars, apply to George Jeffrey, writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the plans, leaſes, rentals, &c.

LANDS
In Lanarkſhire and Dumbartonſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 15th day of July 1789, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Fifty Shilling Land of old extent of the lands of TWEEDIE, with the pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Stonehouſe, and ſheriffdom of Lanark.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Avon, about one mile from Strathaven, and ſix miles from Hamilton, and conſiſt of about 110 acres of croft, 100 acres of field-land, and about 33 acres of paſture, and are partly incloſed with ditch and hedge. The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 4 l. Scots of feu-duty.

There is plenty of limeſtone in theſe lands, which may be wrought at a trifling expence, there being a ſeam of coal of about 30 inches thick below the limeſtone. The lands are preſently let to two tenants at 103 l. 10 s. Sterling yearly, and the farm-houſes thereon are all in good repair, being built within theſe few years.

ALSO,

The KIRKHOUSES of BONHILL, with the lands and pertinents thereto belonging, lying within the pariſh of Bonhill, and ſheriffdom of Dunbarton.

Theſe lands, which conſiſt of near nine Scots acres, are ſituated on the banks of the Leven, within three miles of Dunbarton, which is well known to be a moſt eligible ſituation for all kinds of manufactures. The preſent leaſe of theſe lands expires at Whitſunday 1789; and the proprietor has an offer of 35 l. Sterling yearly, for a new leaſe thereof.

The lands hold of Lord Stonefield for payment of 1 l. 7 s. 5½ of feu-duty.

The tenants on the premiſſes will ſhow the lands; and the title deeds, articles of ſale, and rental, will be ſeen in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD

By public auction, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the firſt day of July 1789, between the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening,

THAT HOUSE, No. 61, in Prince's Street, preſently poſſeſſed by Lord Napier, with the back ground, coach-houſe, and ſtables for four horſes, waſhing-houſe, laundry, and pump-well immediately behind the ſame.

The purchaſer's entry to the premiſſes may be immediately after the ſale.

The houſe to be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays from 1 to 2 o'clock.

The conditions of roup and title-deeds to be ſeen the hands of John Hunter, writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain before the day of ſale.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe at Edinburgh, upon Friday the third day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LINTON, lying in the pariſh of Linton, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

Theſe lands are of large extent, above 1800 acres, and are exceedingly improveable, being diſtant from Edinburgh only ſixteen miles, within two or three miles of lime and coal, and the great turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Biggar and Moffat running for above two miles through the heart of them.

A plan of the eſtate, with the articles of roup, and an inventary of the progreſs of writs are in the hands of Mr Cockburn, Niccolſon Square, who has power to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of roup.

N. B. A part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands, on proper ſecurity.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE,
AND OF THE HERITABLE OFFICE OF
His Majeſty's ſole and principal Uſher for Scotland.

To be expoſed to Sale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 8th day of July 1789, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

THE PARTS and PORTIONS of the Lands of BIRGHAM after mentioned, and the Lands of LONGBIRGHAM, all lying in the pariſh of Eccles, and ſheriffdom of Berwick—and the Heritable Office of Sole and Principal Uſher to his Majeſty in Scotland—in three ſeparate lots or parcels, viz.

LOT I.

The parts and portions of the ſaid lands of Birgham, ſome time belonging to Roſomondo Dalgliſh, with the Teinds and Pertinents, the free yearly rent whereof is proven to be 76 l. 9 s. 5 d. 3-12ths. Sterling. And being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the upſet price of that lot is 1906 l. 11 s. 9 d. 3-12ths.

The lands in this lot are held of the Crown, for payment of an yearly feu duty of 4 s. 2 d Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of Longbirgham, which ſome time belonged to the Earl of Home, with the Teinds and Pertinents. The free yearly rent of theſe lands is proven to be 133 l. 5 s. 3-12ths of a penny. And being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the upſet price of lot ſecond is 3331 l. 5 s. 6 d. 3-12ths. The lands in this lot are alſo held of the Crown. The preciſe amount of the feu duty payable for the lands in this lot cannot be preciſely aſcertained, as, by the charters thereof, there is a cumulo feu duty of 4 l. 0 s. 10 d. Sterling payable yearly for the lands of Longbirgham, the lands of Fairnyrigg, Whiterigg, and Fiſhings; but for the purchaſers ſecurity, the aforeſaid whole feu duty of 4 l. 0 s. 10 d. is deduced from the groſs rent of this lot.

The lands in both theſe lots lie contiguous, are of a rich ſoil, wholly arable, and ſituated upon the banks of the Tweed, about four miles below Kelſo, and the like diſtance above Coldſtream, both of which are good market towns. They are not far removed from coal and lime, and command a delightful and extenſive proſpect of the river and adjacent country, which is rich and plentiful. The lands are capable of very conſiderable improvement, and are all out of leaſe.

LOT III.

The Heritable Office of his Majeſty's Sole and Principal Uſher for Scotland, with the whole profits and dignities thereto belonging, particularly an yearly penſion of 25 l. Sterling, ſubject to a deduction of 2½ per cent. and the fees payable upon reſignations, &c. in Exchequer, which are proven to amount, at a medium, to 20 l. 10 s. Sterling per annum, making the yearly worth of the ſalary and fees amount to 270 l. 10 s. And being valued at 20 years purchaſe, the upſet price of lot third is 5410 l.

Beſides the fee and emoluments above mentioned annexed to this office, by virtue of the charters and other titles, the purchaſer thereof may claim certain perquiſites upon all new creations of dignities in England.

The articles of roup and the proven rental may be ſeen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of Seſſion; or in the hands of George Johnſton, writer to the ſignet, common agent in the ſale, to whom intending purchaſers may apply for further information; and John Turnet, tenant in Longbirgham, will ſhow the lands.

SALE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſionhouſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the fifth day of Auguſt 1789, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

LOT I.

THE Lands of ALLERBECK, and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries, which are to be expoſed at twenty-three years purchaſe of the free proven rental, being L. 2105 7 3

The tiends of theſe lands are valued, and, deducting the miniſter's ſtipend from the valued tiend, there remains only 17 s. yearly of free tiend, and the privilege of purchaſing the ſame is valued at five years purchaſe, being 4 5 0

Upſet price of lot I. L. 2109 12 3

Theſe lands hold blench of the Marquis of Annandale.—They are pleaſantly ſituated on the Water of Kertle, about an Engliſh mile from the great turnpike road leading from Carliſle to Edinburgh and Glaſgow, a quarter of a mile from the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, and about 3 miles from Eccleſechan, a conſiderable market town, and a ſtage where the mail coaches ſtop on the roads from Edinburgh and Glaſgow to Carliſle. The lands are of a rich ſoil, and capable of great improvement. There is plenty of moſs belonging to them, with a thriving wood of a conſiderable extent, conſiſting of oak, aſh, &c. The manſion-houſe and offices are in good condition.

LOT II.

The Lands of CUSHETHILL, with the tiends and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh of Middlebie, and ſhire of Dumfries, which are to be expoſed at twenty-three years purchaſe of the free proven rental, being 1347 l. 16 s. 1 d.

Theſe lands are held feu of the Duke of Queenſberry, for payment of a trifling feu-duty. They are ſituated upon the water of Mein, within a mile of the great road from Carliſle to Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and two miles from the town of Eccleſechan. There is a valuable limeſtone quarry upon theſe lands, with a ſufficiency of moſs, good farm-houſes, and a ſmall thriving young wood of oak, aſh, and fir.

The title-deeds, tacks, and articles of roup may be ſeen in the office of Mr George Bruce depute-clerk of Seſſion, or in the hands of Alexander Young writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale: to whom, or to Mr George Graham at Graham's Hall by Eccleſechan, factor upon the eſtate, application may be made for information of further particulars.

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